Planning Lunches at Noon (PLAN) Monthly Webinar Series

Welcome to the PLAN Monthly Webinar Series!
The webinar will begin shortly.

Check out our Planning and Zoning Training website page for:

- Slides and recording of all completed webinars in the PLAN series
- Schedule for upcoming webinars
- A short, anonymous online survey to gather feedback and topics for future webinars

www.nh.gov/osi/planning/planning-training.htm

Webinar Logistics

- Taking questions from the chat during the presentation. There will also be a Question-and-Answer session at the end of the presentation
 - Please type questions into the Chat box



This webinar will be recorded

An Introduction for Planners to the Registry of Deeds and Surveying in New Hampshire

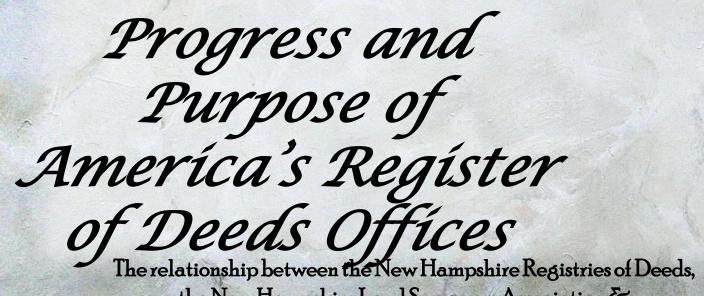
AGENDA

- Webinar Instructions, Welcome, and Introductions (5 min)
- Introduction to NH Registries of Deeds (15 min)
- Introduction to NH Surveyors (15 min)
- Municipal Perspective (5 min)
- Panel Discussion (15 min)
- Q&A (5 min)



Introductions

- Kelley J. Monahan, Register of Deeds, Grafton County New Hampshire
- Mark Condodemetraky, G. C. Engineering
- Stephen C. Buckley, Legal Services Counsel, NH Municipal Association
- Michael Klass, Principal Planner, NH Office of Planning and Development



he relationship between the New Hampshire Registries of Deeds the New Hampshire Land Surveyors Association & the New Hampshire Planning Board Kelley Jean Monahan Grafton County Register of Deeds

President New Hampshire Register of Deeds Association

The recording of important documents is one of the oldest functions preformed by government.

In 451BC Rome received its first written law code, inscribed upon 12 bronze tablets and publicly displayed in the forum. Its provisions concerned such matters as legal procedure, debt foreclosure, paternal authority over children, property rights, inheritance, and funerary regulations. This so-called Law of Twelve Tables was to form the basis of all subsequent Roman private law.

The moment that the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the laws of God, and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence. Property must be secured or liberty cannot exist. John Adams- 1700s

The founders of the our great State of New Hampshire agreed that a proper and legal procedure for recording property ownership was vital. much so, that they included the office in Constitution. our

The Constitution of the State of New Hampshire

[Art.] 71. [County Treasurers, Registers of Probate, County Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Registers of Deeds Elected.] The county treasurers, registers of probate, county attorneys, sheriffs and registers of deeds, shall be elected by the inhabitants of the several towns, in the several counties in the state, according to the method now practiced, and the laws of the state, Provided nevertheless the legislature shall have authority to alter the manner of certifying the votes, and the mode of electing those officers; but not so as to deprive the people of the right they now have of electing them.

June 2, 1784

Amended 1792 twice adding proviso that the legislature could alter the manner of certifying the votes and mode of electing the officers; deleting oath and bond of county treasurer and transferring oath and bond of register of deeds to next article.

Amended 1877 adding registers of probate, county solicitors, and sheriffs to those to be elected.

Amended 1958 changing county solicitor to county attorney.

[Art.] 72. [Counties May Be Divided into Districts for Registering Deeds.] And the legislature, on the application of the major part of the inhabitants of any county, shall have authority to divide the same into two districts for registering deeds, if to them it shall appear necessary; each district to elect a register of deeds: And before they enter upon the business of their offices, shall be respectively sworn faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, and shall severally give bond, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the county for the punctual performance of their respective trusts.

June 2, 1784

Amended 1792 providing for counties being divided into districts for registering deeds and electing registers.

CONVEYANCES AND MORTGAGES OF REALTY
CHAPTER 478
REGISTERS OF DEEDS
Section 478:1

478:1 Duties. – The register of deeds shall carefully keep in the office provided by the county at all times, except when he may be required by a court to produce them as evidence or when the same may be removed for the purposes of repair, all books, records, files and papers belonging thereto, and when not in use shall keep them in a safe location where their protection from fire, theft, water and the elements is insured, and he shall permit no paper there deposited for record to be taken from his office before it is recorded. Whenever any of the volumes of records in his office shall be in need of repair, he shall seasonably cause them to be suitably repaired at the expense of the county, and, if necessary, he may allow such volumes to be taken out of his office for a reasonable time for that purpose.

Source. RS 22:4. CS 23:4. GS 26:3. GL 23:15; 27:3. PS 29:1. 1911, 80:1. PL 40:1. RL 49:1. RSA 478:1. 1975, 149:2, eff. May 26, 1975.

Plat Law-

The recording of a plat in NH is governed by NH RSA 478:1-a.

A plat for purposes of this statute "..shall be a map of a specific land area whose boundaries are defined by metes and bounds. "

The requirements set forth in NH RSA 478:1-a are to ensure that plans are clear and are easily reproduced. It is the registry's responsibility to keep a record of an exact reproduction of any land records that have been recorded, so that if necessary, the record may serve as evidence of a person or entity's legal right or interest in the subject real property. Requirements in the statute that set forth minimum margins of ½ inch on all sides, certifications, seals and approval blocks with original dates and signatures in permanent black ink, drawings to scale, a north facing arrow, as well as, no shading nor obstruction of text, serves the purpose of providing a legible record that can be easily reproduced. Requirements in the statute of the name of the type of survey, the owner of record, the title of the plat or subdivision, tax map number, the name of the town where the plat is located, dates and drawings to scale, all serve to provide information so that the intent and information related to the property is clear.

The requirements set forth in the statute also serve the purpose of providing uniformity in the ten Registry of Deeds' offices throughout the state.

Catherine Berube/Stafford County Register / Vice President NH Register of Deeds Association

A Cornerstone of our Economy

"The blueprint for a new industrial revolution."

—THE TIMES (LONDON)

THE MYSTERY OF CAPITAL

WHY CAPITALISM

TRIUMPHS IN THE WEST

AND FAILS

EVERYWHERE ELSE

HERNANDO DE SOTO

WITH an Official Public Record

- 1) Property title can be determined with confidence.
- 2) Real estate transactions become commonplace.
- 3) Utility companies can safely provide services.
- 4) Property maintenance and enhancement occurs willingly.
- 5) Financial institutions accelerate the concept of property ownership.
- 6) Property ownership can be leveraged into further needs.
- 7) Economic growth results. Over and over again.



WITHOUT an Official Public Record

- 1) Comparatively few real estate transactions would take place.
- 2) Utility companies would provide services to a limited number of properties.
- 3) Property maintenance and enhancement would cease.
- 4) Citizens are unable to use the equity in their home to fund business ventures, college, etc.
- 5) Society would consistently degrade.
- 6) Economic growth would never get started.
- 7) Locking the nation and its people into certain poverty.



As your Register of Deeds ...

We are tasked with the management and protection of the public record and the documents it contains.

Especially records relating to the ownership and transfer of real estate property and records that provide property rights to someone other than the owner.

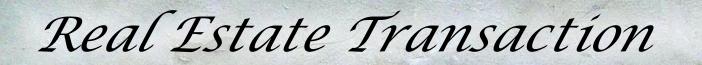




- 1) Recordation of new documents into the official public record (deeds, mortgages, et al)
- 2) Access and search the records and documents that make up the public record
- 3) Reguest copies of documents from the public record.







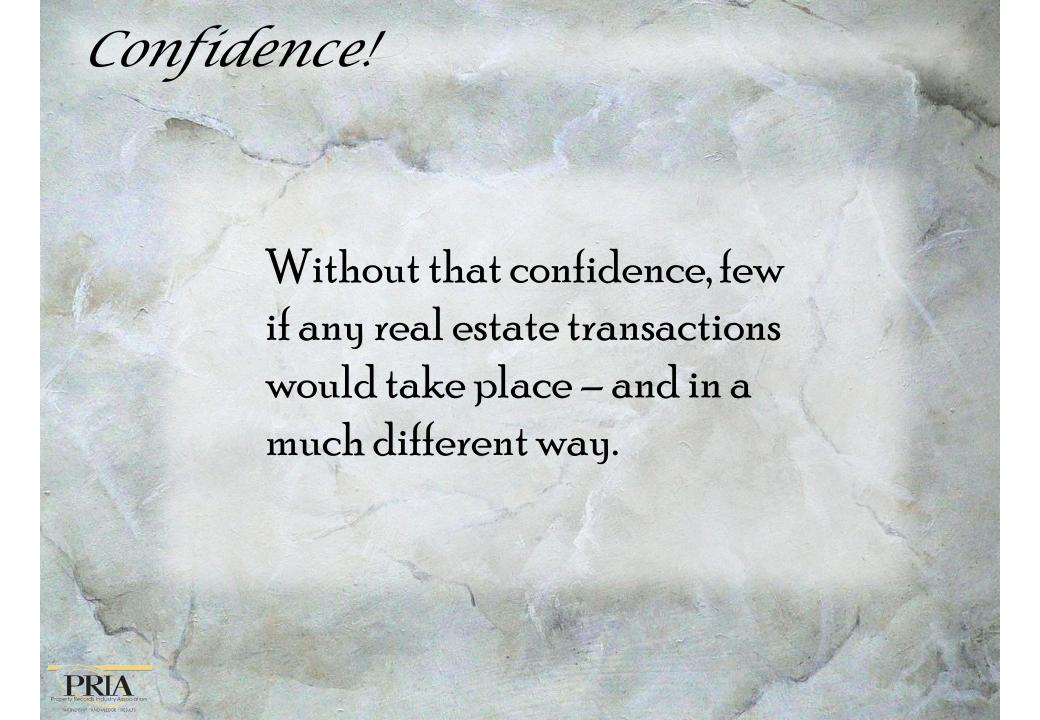
- 1) A motivated seller
- 2) A willing and able buyer
- 3) CONFIDENCE!





The official public record makes it possible for the BUYER to determine confidence in the seller's title to the property.







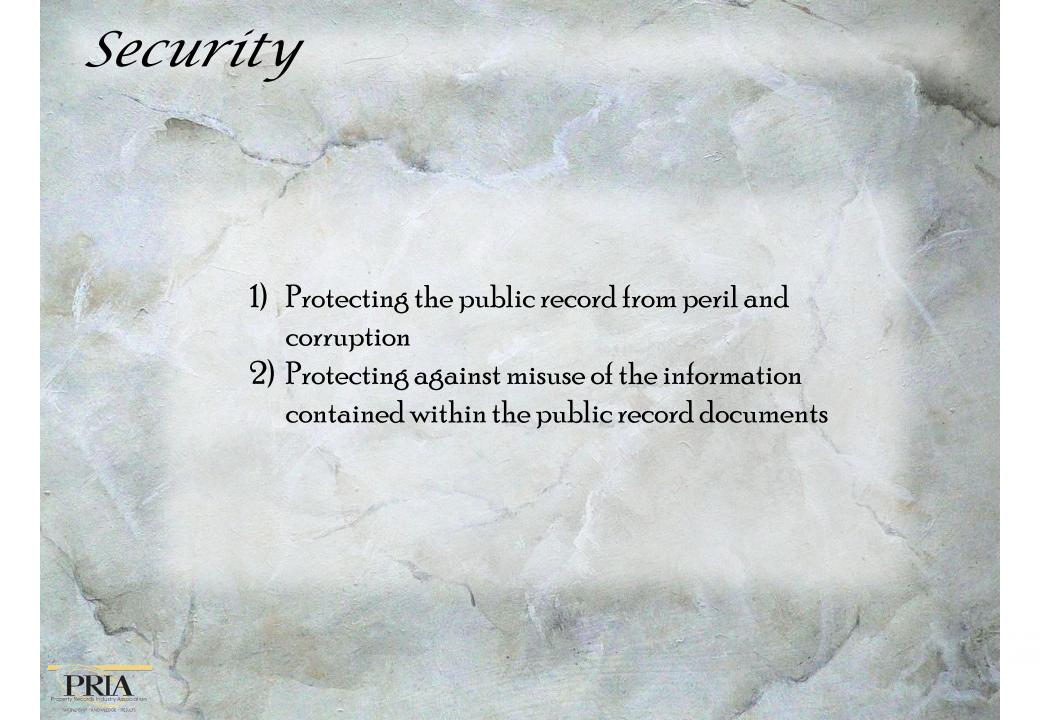


- 1) In the way we do business
- 2) In the way we treat people (and each other)
- 3)In the accuracy of the information we gather into the official public record

Accessibility

- 1) Making it easy to record proper documents into the official public record.
- 2) Making sure everyone has access to the public record so it effectively does its job determine property title confidence.
- 3) Assuring that our systems work cooperatively with other courthouse systems to provide maximum efficiencies and enhanced information integrity.





Summary

- 1) The official public record is crucial to our country's continued success and existence.
- 2) Your County Recorder of Deeds office, utilizing state of the art technology and proven procedures, continues to keep the public record accurate, accessible, and secure.

As we have for nearly 250 years here in New Hampshire...... and we are preparing for the next 250 years.

QUESTIONS?

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THANK YOU!

B F A BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS